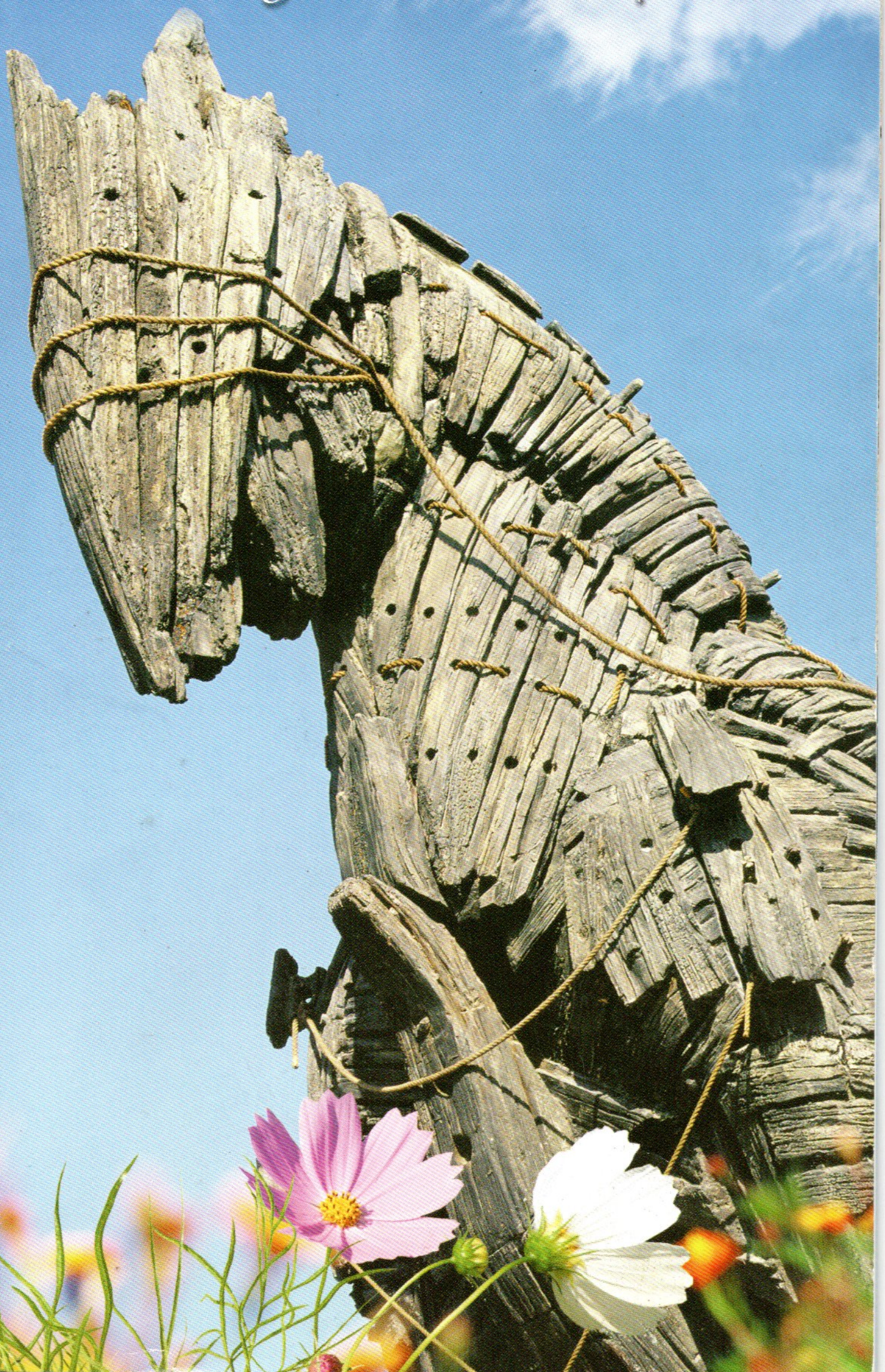
Turkey

Çanakkale

Troy - Assos - Gallipoli



Çanakkale

▲ Kilitbahir Fortress, Gelibolu Peninsula

▼ Symbolic Trojan Horse at the Troy Ruins

Some legends when come across the facts have left traces deep enough to change the destiny of mankind and strong enough to be felt even today. As it is in Troy and Gallipoli...

The **Çanakkale Boğazı**-Dardanelles Strait is lined with the bays and beaches of the Gelibolu (Gallipoli) Peninsula on the European side and the larger Biga Peninsula on the Asian side and is an ideal holiday spot. Aesthetes will be pleased to learn that this is the homeland of the first beauty contest. Today, holiday makers will find that fish, wine and fruit are the specialties of the many restaurants, along with a friendly pleasant service.

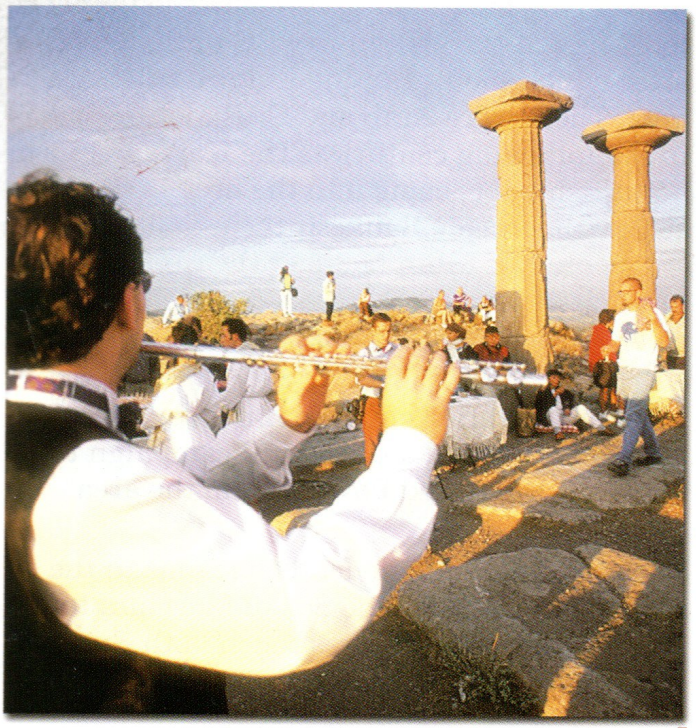
▼ Küçükkuyu

▼ Engraving-Busts of the heroes in the Iliad (J.H.W. Tischbein 1751-1829)

The history of the Çanakkale region (Troas) goes back to about 5000 BC. According to mythology, when the children of King Athamas, Phryxus and Helle, were sent away by their stepmother, they were mounted on a flying ram with a golden fleece which was given to them by their mother Nephele, the Goddess of the Cloud. Whilst flying over the straits, Princess Helle fell off the ram into the water... giving the foundation for the name **Hellespont**. (Phryxus flew to Colchis, where he sacrificed the ram to Zeus and hung its golden fleece on a tree to be guarded by a fierce dragon.)

Abydos on the Asian shore and Sestus on the European shore are the two sites of a famous love story. Leander was a handsome youth from Abydos, who was in love with Hero, a priestess of Aphrodite. Every night he would swim from Abydos to Sestus to see her. One night there was a terrible storm and he never arrived. Hero, assuming he had drowned, threw herself into the sea.

▼ Temple of Athena, Assos (Behramkale)



Other historical names that are sure to be familiar are Troy, Neandria, Alexandria- Troas, Parion, Assos, Chryse, Dardanos and Lampsakos. The Persians were also here in the 5th century BC. The Persian King Xerxes built his bridge of boats across the narrowest point of the Dardanelles to land 100,000 troops on Thrace, as part of his planned conquest of Europe, only to have his vision end at the twin disasters of Thermopylae and Salamis. Ever since, Çanakkale has remained a crucial geographical bottle neck controlling the crossing between Europe and Asia, as well as access to the Sea of Marmara and the Black Sea beyond.

Alexander the Great began his eastern campaign by crossing the Strait in 334 BC. The Romans took over in the 2nd century BC until 395 AD, after which the Byzantine Empire ruled the area. There were Arab and Crusader invasions in the following centuries. The Karasioğulları, a Turkish tribe, came into the area in the 14th century and made Balıkesir their capital. In the 15th century, Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror built citadels on both banks of the Strait and founded the city of **Çanakkale.**

In 1915 Mustafa Kemal, commander of the Turkish army, led a successful campaign to drive out the Allied Powers from the area.

The city of Çanakkale lends its name to the Strait that connects the Sea of Marmara to the Aegean and whose shores touch both Europe and Asia.

▲ Gelibolu Peninsula

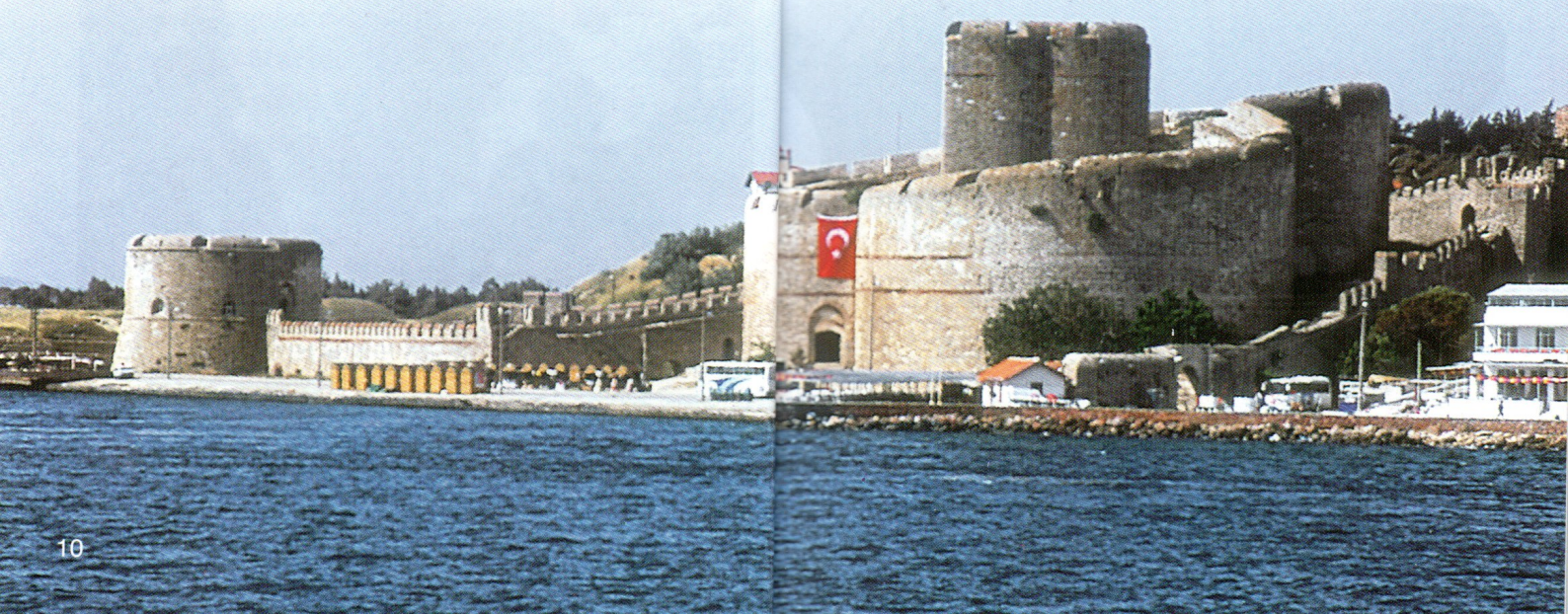
Car and passenger ferries run daily between Çanakkale on the Asian side, and Eceabat and Kilitbahir on the European side. Colourful yachts on their way to and from the Marmara and the Aegean seas make stopovers at the **Çanakkale Marina**, allowing tourists more time in this area. The local **restaurants** still specialize in serving freshly caught seafood from the surrounding waters, and the **small outdoor cafes** are ideal places for a cup of tea whilst you savour the bustling activity of the port and its never-ending parade of ships, fishing boats and caiques (small light Turkish boats).

▲ Troy Historical National Park

The hotels, restaurants and cafes along the promenade also offer views of the **Kilitbahir Fortress** in the distance, which is illuminated at night.

In 1462 Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror, who later went on to conquer İstanbul, built a fortress on the European side at Kilitbahir and one at Çimenlik on the Asian side, to control the passage of ships through the narrow (1200 metres) Strait.

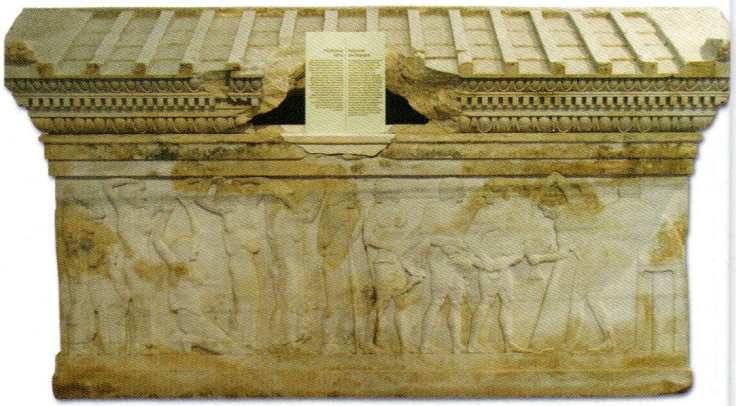
Today, the **Çimenlik Fortress** is a military museum. In memory of the Çanakkale Battle of World War I, the museum displays a replica of the ship Nusrat which was used to lay mines in the Strait during the war. Inside the ship are newspaper headlines from that time. The interior of the fortress, surrounded by a 5 metre -high and 8 metre-wide wall, displays pictures of Atatürk, as well as weapons. Tucked in a corner of the fortress is a museum dedicated to **Piri Reis** (1465-1554), a famous Turkish naval hero who was born in Gelibolu. Here, you will see the maps he made and the books he wrote; there are also a number of naval banners. Scattered in the towers along the walls are cannon balls from World War I.



In the city of Çanakkale is the **Archaeology Museum,** where you will see excellent pieces from the Troas region, especially the Sarcophagus of Polyxena.

Along the İzmir highway from Çanakkale are some excellent **beaches, Dardanos** (10 km from Çanakkale) also has **camping facilities,** and the Tumulus of Dardanos is close by. Some 5-7 km further, look for signs to **Güzelyalı** and **İntepe.** Here, you will find sandy beaches, camp sites, motels, guest houses and resturants, all set against a backdrop of pine covered hills.

As well as Çanakkale, there are also marinas at Karabiga, Gelibolu, Bozcaada and Küçükkuyu.



▲ Sarcophagus of Polyxena

▲ Shipwreck from the battle

▼ Aias Altar-Stele

▲ Memorial to the Turkish Soldier

▼ Monument to the Fallen and its environs

GELİBOLU PENINSULA HISTORICAL NATIONAL PARK

To honor the 500,000 soldiers who lost their lives on the Gelibolu Peninsula, (Gallipoli Campaign) during World War I, this peninsula is now a national park preserving that time in history. It includes memorials, monuments, cemeteries, and the natural beauty of the Arıburnu Cliffs and Tuz Gölü (Salt Lake). Driving around the park, it is clear that the peaceful atmosphere of the pristine coastal forests, green hills, sandy beaches and blue waters, provides a perfect resting place for the Turkish soldiers who fought bravely to protect their homeland.

On 18 March 1915 the Allied Powers were prevented from entering the Çanakkale waters and many of their boats were sunk because the ship Nusrat had completely mined the waters. The Allied Powers realized this, and tried an attack by land. The attack at Morto Bay was

mounted by the combined effort of the French and British Armies, the attack at Büyük and Küçük Kemikli Capes by the Canadian Army and the attack at Arıburnu by the combined effort of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) and Indian Army. Under Mustafa Kemal, commander of the Turkish army, the Turks won the battle and then went on to Anafartalar to continue the victory. On 9 January 1916 the Allied Powers were retreated totally from the area.

All visitors feel the special spirit of this place. They feel the heart of the Turkish nation, and feel the warning which is associated with this particular old battleground. The wind in the tree-tops and the waves of the eternal sea sing the songs of the heroes of this war.

▲ British Cemetery and Memorial

▲ 57th Regiment Cemetery

▲ French Cemetery

▲ Soğanlıdere Cemetery

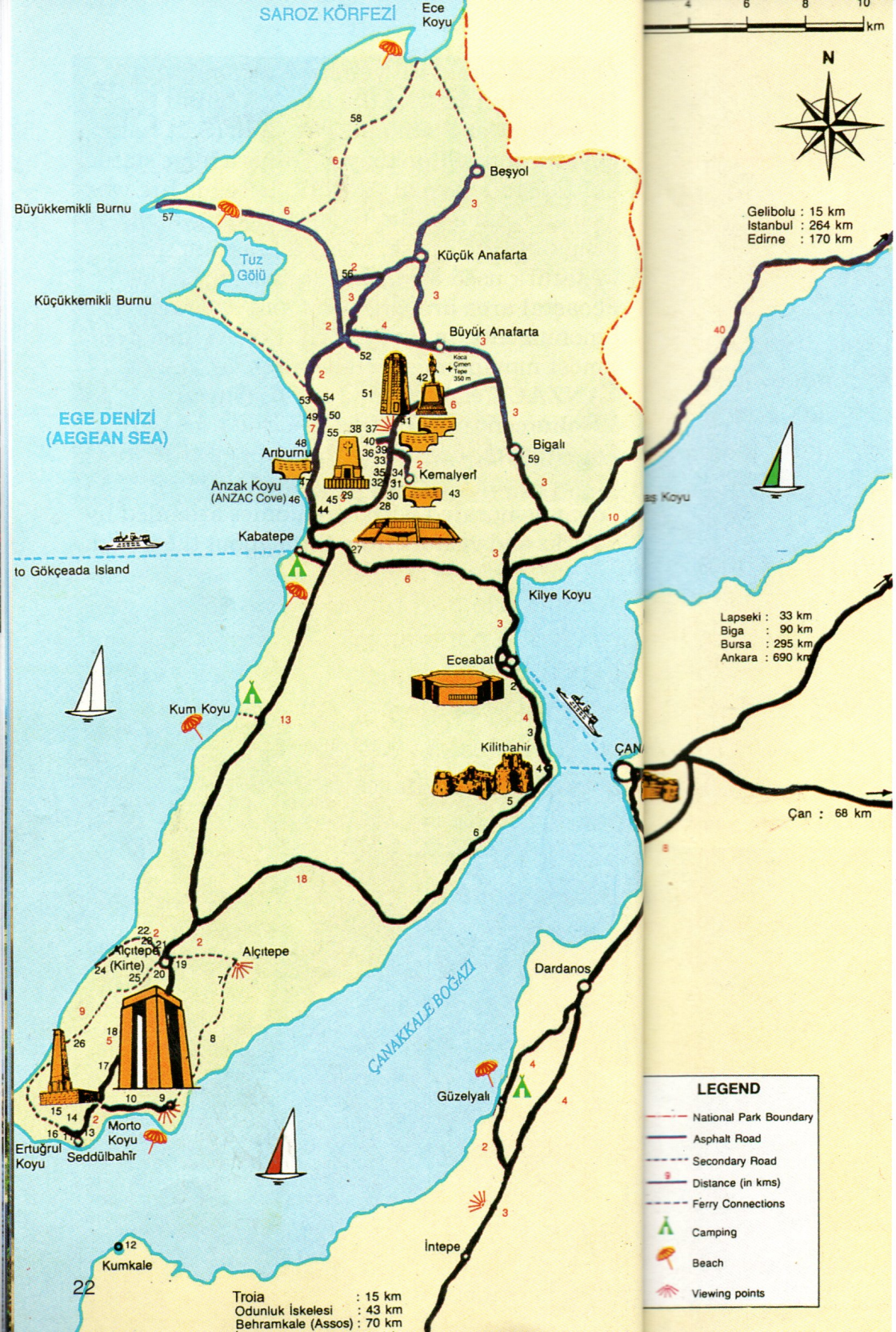
Monument to the Fallen ▶

Any tour of the park should begin from **Eceabat**. Going south, you reach **Kilitbahir,** then **Alçıtepe,** then **Morto Bay** and a hill to the east, on which is a 42 metre-high **Monument to the Fallen** and a **Museum** to honour the Turkish soldiers who died here.

Çanakkale Monument to the Fallen can also be seen immediately upon entering the Strait. The **French** and **British cemeteries**, along with **Turkish cemetery** and the **Seddülbahir Fortress,** are also here. Turn back north to Alçıtepe and on to **Kabatepe**, for a north-western tour of the peninsula. At the centre of Kabatepe, you may obtain information on the **Arıburnu, Conkbayırı** and **Anafartalar battles**. Continue up to the hills of **Kanlısırt, Conkbayırı** and **Kemalyeri,** where you will see **memorials to Turkish, Australian** and **New Zealand soldiers.**

ANZAC Day Commemoration ▼

From Conkbayırı, you have a wonderful panoramic view of the Küçükkemikli Coast, Anafartalar Plain and Tuz Gölü (Salt Lake). On the top of Conkbayırı Hill is a huge statue of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk; here his life was saved from a bullet by his pocket-watch. At Bigalı is the house, today a museum that Atatürk used as his headquarters. In the coastal area are Arıburnu and Anafartalar monuments. In the ANZAC Cove is one of the most moving memorials in the area: the **ANZAC Cemetery** and the **Arıburnu Monument** on which is inscribed the words of Atatürk, capturing the heart of this area. Every year on **25 April, ANZAC Day** is commemorated with ceremonies attended by Turks and visitors from throughout the world.



MEMORIALS AND CEMETERIES IN THE GELİBOLU PENINSULA HISTORICAL NATIONAL PARK

1. Çimenlik Fortress and Military Museum
2. National Park Management
3. Çanakkale Monument
4. Kilitbahir Fortress
5. Seyit Onbaşı Monument
6. Havuzlar Cemetery
7. Fevzi Çakmak Memorial
8. Kerevizdere Cemetery
9. Çanakkale Monument to the Fallen, Museum and Cemetery
10. French Memorial and Cemetery
11. Seddülbahir Fortress
12. Kumkale
13. İlk Şehitler Memorial
14. Yahya Çavuş Memorial
15. British Memorial
16. "Beach" Cemetery
17. "Skew Bridge" Cemetery
18. "Redoubt" Cemetery
19. Alçıtepe Museum
20. Garnizon Memorial
21. Sargıyeri Memorial
22. Son Ok Memorial
23. Zığındere Memorial
24. Nuri Yamut Memorial
25. "Twelve Tree Copse" Cemetery
26. "Pink Farm" Cemetery
27. Kabatepe Information Centre
28. Kanlısırt Monument
29. "Lone Pine" Australian Memorial and Cemetery
30. Yarbay Hüseyin Avni Cemetery
31. Yüzbaşı Mehmet Cemetery
32. "Johnston's Jolly" Cemetery
33. "Courtney Steets Post" Cemetery
34. 57th Regiment Cemetery
35. Mehmetçik Monument
36. "Quinn's Post" Cemetery
37. "Baby 700" Cemetery
38. Arıburnu Cliffs
39. Conkbayırı-Mehmetçik Memorial
40. Mehmet Çavuş Monument
41. Conkbayırı -New Zealand Memorial & Cemetery
42. Atatürk Monument
43. Kemalyeri Monument
44. "Shell Green" Cemetery
45. "Shrapnel Valley" Cemetery
46. "ANZAC" Memorial and Cemetery
47. "ANZAC" Cove
48. Arıburnu Monument & Cemetery
49. "Walker's Ridge" Cemetery
50. "The Neck" Cemetery
51. "The Farm" Cemetery
52. "Hill 60" Cemetery
53. "Embarkation Pier N.2" Cemetery
54. "7th Field Ambulance" Cemetery
55. Damakçıbayırı Monument
56. İsmailoğlu Yusufçuktepe Monument
57. Büyükkemikli Monument
58. Kireçtepe Cemetery
59. Atatürk's House
60. Akbaş Cemetery
61. The Main Centre of Information

Mecidiye Batallion - Seyit Onbaşı Monument: This Monument was erected in honour of Sergeant Koca Seyit, who, spurred on by the loss of all of his friends in the Rumeli Mecidiye Batallion, lifted a 275 kg cannon ball single-handedly and fired it against the British cruiser, the Ocean.

Sargıyeri Memorial: The Sargıyeri Memorial stands on the site of an open-air hospital bombed during the land wars of April 28th 1915. The Turkish soldiers who were receiving treatment here were all killed.

Çanakkale Monument to the Fallen: This colossal monument was erected in memory of the 253,000 Turkish heroes who lost their lives during the Gallipoli battles.

French Memorial and Cemetery: The French Memorial and Cemetery lie on the slopes overlooking Morto Bay, and the memorial was erected in honour of the 14,382 French soldiers who lost their lives at Gallipoli.

◀ Statue of Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK, Conkbayırı

Yahya Çavuş Memorial: The Yahya Çavuş memorial symbolises the superhuman efforts of Yahya Çavuş and his 63 brothers in arms who heroically held off the enemy. The Memorial is located on a hill overlooking Ertuğrul Bay.

Helles Memorial: The Helles Memorial stands in commemoration of the 20,761 English, Australian and Indian soldiers who fought and died here.

Memorial to the Turkish Soldier: This Monument stands proudly as a mark of respect for the great courage, patriotism and humanism shown by Turkish soldiers during the Gallipoli Campaign.

Lone Pine: The Lone Pine cemetery and memorial at Kanlısırt stand in memory of the 4228 Australian and 708 New Zealand soldiers known to have lost their lives during the battles.

57th Regiment Cemetery: Erected in memory of the soldiers of the 57th Regiment, this memorial

◂ Mehmetçik Monument

Yahya Çavuş Memorial ▾

is dedicated to those who carried out Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK's legendary military order: "I do not order you to attack but to die".

Arıburnu Cliffs: The solemn but glorious Arıburnu Cliffs, echo the memory of the thousands of Turkish soldiers that lost their lives here in the attacks on May 19th 1915.

Conkbayırı Mehmetçik Memorial: This monument is formed of five large panels symbolising the five fingers of a man praying for the martyrs. Just over the hill is a giant statue of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, in honour of the time when his life was saved as a bullet hit his pocket-watch.

Conkbayırı New Zealand Memorial: Conkbayırı was one of the most important targets of the Gallipoli Campaign. The Sarıbayır Battles which took place between August 6th and 10th saw New Zealand forces try to take the frontier of Conkbayırı. Their attempt was met with the staunch defence of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and the bid was unsuccessful. This Memorial was erected in honour of the New Zealand Soldiers who lost their lives.

◀ Conkbayırı New Zealand Memorial

▼ Conkbayırı-Turkish barricades

▲ "Lone Pine" Australian Memorial and Cemetery

..... "Those heroes that shed their blood and lost their lives...
You are now lying in the soil of a friendly country, therefore rest in peace. There is no difference between the Johnnies and the Mehmets to us where they lie side by side, here in this country of ours...
You, the mothers, who sent their sons from far away countries wipe away your tears.
Your sons are now lying in our bosom and are in peace.
After having lost their lives on this land they have become our sons as well."

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk
1934

MAJOR SITES

GELİBOLU

Gelibolu, ancient **Gallipoli**, has the largest stretch of coast on the European side of the Strait. Regular ferry connections between Gelibolu and Lapseki (ancient Lampsakos) on the Asian side give visitors the opportunity to see both sides in one day. **Fishing** is well established in this region. A large and secure harbour for fishing boats provides a steady supply of fresh fish for local restaurants, as well as enough to ensure that this remains Turkey's primary centre for the production of canned fish.

There are several historic monuments of architectural importance in Gelibolu. The most notable of these includes the well preserved **Gazi Süleyman Paşa Mosque,** constructed in honou of the conqueror of the Gelibolu Peninsula. Also of significance is the **Mevlevihane** with its prayer niche, which dates back to 1656 and is one of the biggest dervish lodges in Turkey.

▲ Kabatepe Museum, Eceabat

▲ Ammunition used in the battle

▲ Kabatepe Museum, Eceabat

EZİNE

Ezine is certainly worth a visit, with its ancient archaeological ruins, pristine beaches and tantalising cuisine, rich in seafood and world-famous cheese.

Historic sites in the district include the ancient city of **Neandria,** located at the foot of Mt. Çığrı. This ancient city boasts the Temple of Athena, architecturally important because of its column capitals in Aeolian style. Neandria was a member of the Attica-Delos Sea League in ancient times and later annexed to **Alexandria-Troas.** Founded by the commanders Antigonus and Lysimachus, Alexandria-Troas was located in the village of Dalyan and took its name upon the order of Alexander the Great. It became one of the largest and richest harbour cities in antiquity. During the Roman Period, the Emperor Caesar was so impressed by the splendour of the city that he considered moving his capital here. Alexandria-Troas also played an important role in the spread of Christianity and Saint Paul visited the city three times. Today, visitors can walk along the very same stone paths that the Saint would once have tread. Stoae, or covered walkways, thought to have been several storeys high, the impressive arches of a ruined bridge, remnants of tombs and ramparts transport visitors back to ancient times. The ancient harbour is today a small lake, **Kalpli Göl,** which is a popular spot for a daytrip.

Ancient Stone Quarries situated near the village of Koçali give some idea of the wark that went into extracting granite and producing the huge columns which were once an integral part of the local architecture. It is thought that the

▾ Herodes Atticus Bath, Alexandria-Troas

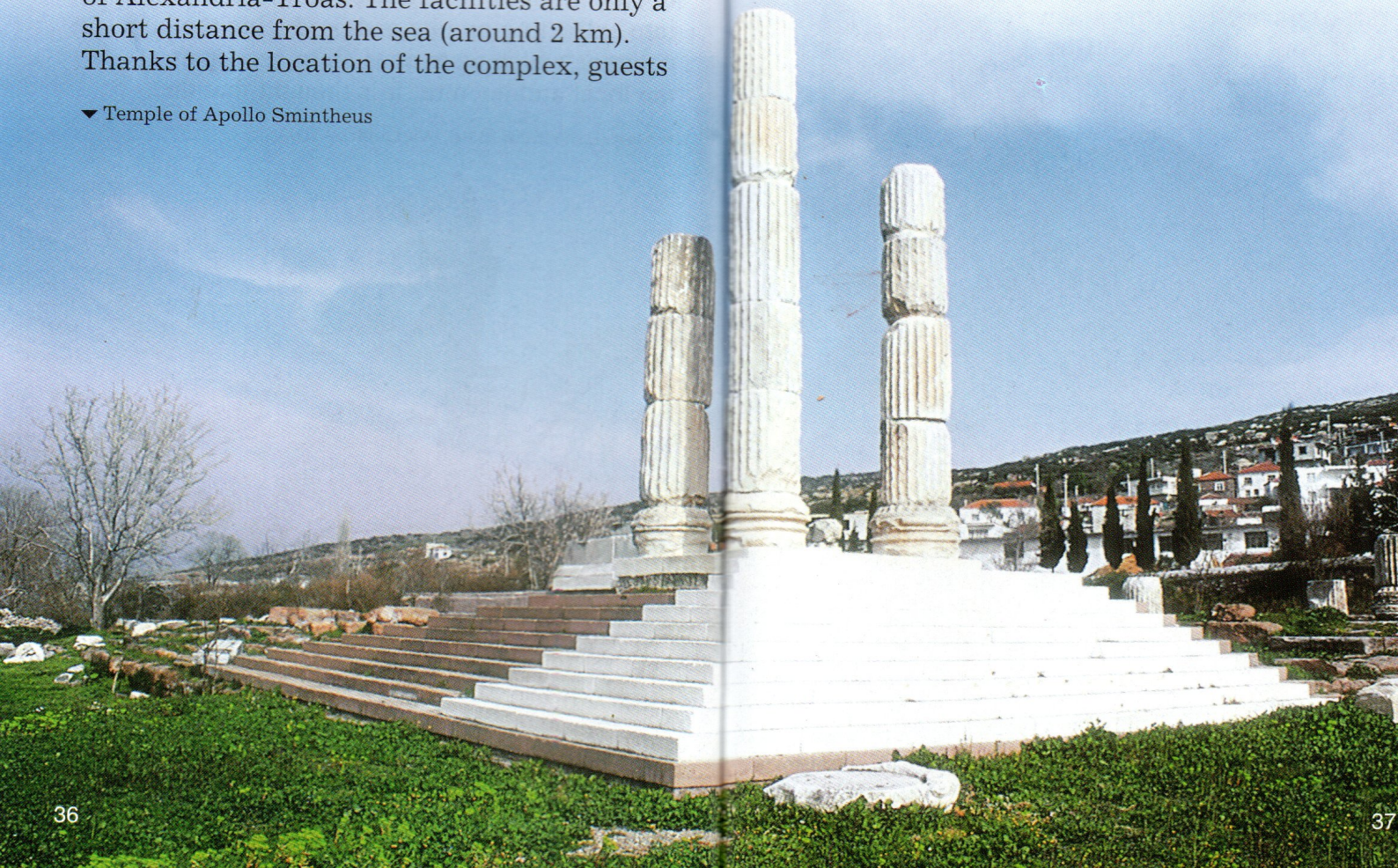
columns produced here, carved on order, were exported across the Aegean and to the interior parts of Anatolia. Seven columns still lie where they were carved.

The **Temple of Apollo Smintheus** in the village of Gülpınar with its attractive and imposing structure of marble columns; Balontepe and Hantepe Mounds; Kız Castle and the ancient city of Kolonaia are other sites of historic significance in Ezine.

The **Kestanbol Thermal Spring Facilities**, made up of a hotel, a restaurant and curative baths and pools, are about 55 km from Çanakkale, close to the historic hot springs on the outskirts of Alexandria-Troas. The facilities are only a short distance from the sea (around 2 km). Thanks to the location of the complex, guests can enjoy the sea and wander around the ancient city before taking a relaxing soak in the mineral waters of the hot springs. The waters, which pour from the natural and artesian wells here, are reputed to have a range of healing properties.

The **Kumburun** coast to the north of Geyikli, accessed by way of a path through centuries-old pine trees, is a haven of deep blue fish-filled waters. The bays here are surrounded by lush vegetation. Just off the Kumburun coast is **Mavra Island,** a spot popular with local fishermen around which it is possible to see lobster nests submerged in the crystal clear waters.

▼ Temple of Apollo Smintheus



TROY (TROIA)

The **Troy Historical National Park** is undoubtedly the most important ancient site in the province of Çanakkale, situated 5km inland and some 30 km south of the city centre. A 5km long asphalt road heading to the west from the Çanakkale-Ezine Highway leads to the National Park. A symbolic wooden horse welcomes visitors at the entrance to the park. The actual horse from the movie 'Troy' is on display at a park in the centre of Çanakkale.

Immortalised in the epic story, **'The Iliad'**, by the famous bard **Homer**, who hailed from nearby İzmir, the **Trojan War** between the Achaeans and the Trojans broke out here circa 1200 BC. According to the legend, the Trojan King's son Paris eloped together with Helen, the wife of the Spartan King Menelaus. Believing that Helen had been abducted by Paris, the Achaeans set off to Troy with a huge army. They had in any case been waiting for the opportunity to conquer this trade route for many years. The war continued fruitlessly for nine years. The strength of its walls meant that the Achaeans could not capture Troy and they eventually reached the conclusion that the only way to succeed would be with the help of a clever strategy: they, therefore, pretended to give up fighting and to return home, leaving behind a gigantic **wooden horse** as a gift. The Trojans accepted the gift supposing that it was a votive offering to the God Poseidon and took it into the city walls. The warriors hidden inside the

▼ Horse from the movie 'Troy'

▲ Amphora by the Baltimore Painter (330 BC-20 Conquest of Troy)

Archaeological artefacts and golden objects from Troy

▲ Odeon

wooden horse sneaked out at night while the inhabitants were asleep and opened the city gate to let the other warriors inside. This is how they succeeded in capturing Troy. Troy is today included on the **World Heritage List**, and evidence suggest that settlements from a total of nine different periods were located on the site. The strength of the walls that surrounded the city, parts of which still stand, indicates that Troy was a very powerful kingdom during the Bronze Age. Excavations carried out here have revealed several architectural structures and a variety of ceramic items, used today as archaeological reference works. Among the remains are a temple dedicated to Athena, a megaron type of house consisting of a portico and a large room, sewerage system with drains and public buildings such as an odeon, a kind of ancient covered theatre.

ASSOS (BEHRAMKALE)

87 km south of Çanakkale in the district of Ayvacık lies Assos, the ancient harbour city, known in antiquity as a famous teaching centre. Assos was once home to **Aristotle**, Plato's most famous student who founded a school of philosophy here and conducted his early exploratory work in zoology, biology and botany.

Founded on top of an extinct volcano, Assos has two entrances, east and west, and building complexes occupy the terraces stretching to the south. Most of its 4 km long walls still stand today. The City's acropolis houses the **Temple of Athena**, one of the earliest examples of a Doric temple constructed in Anatolia. Combining Doric and Ionic architectural characteristics, the temple forms a cultural synthesis of both sides of the Aegean. The Temple of Athena is undoubtedly the best location from which to enjoy the magnificent views of the Gulf of Edremit at sunset. The terraces descending to the sea contain the remains of agorae, a gymnasium, a theatre, bouleuterion (an ancient city council building) and a necropolis or ancient cemetery. Much of the theatre, which had a seating capacity of 4,000, has survived to the present day. On the northern corner of the acropolis is a single domed mosque built in the 14th century by the Ottoman Sultan Murat I. A bridge just outside the village of Behramkale also dates back to Ottoman times and is still in good working order.

BİGA

The district of Biga to the north east of Çanakkale, lends its name to the entire peninsula and is located on the site of the ancient city of **Pegea**. The momentous Battle of Granikos, which saw the Persians defeated by Alexander the Great in 334 BC, was fought nearby at Biga (Granikos) Creek. A witness to this battle is a local ruined bridge. The region became known as Biga as it passed under Ottoman rule in 1364.

Karabiga is a delightful fishing town which stretches around a large bay on the shores of the Sea of Marmara. There are good beaches and a choice of accommodation facilities in and around Karabiga, Kemer and Şahmelek ensuring a steady stream of local tourists. The ruined ramparts of the ancient city of **Priapos**, a colony of Miletus, can be seen nearby.

▼ Findings from the Ancient City of Parion

One of the most important ancient cities in the district, **Parion** derives its name from Paris, the son of Trojan King Priam. Scattered across a large area in the village of Kemer, the city ruins include rampart walls, an acropolis, a theatre, an aqueduct and a bath. According to ancient sources, the city once housed a gigantic altar and a statue of Eros carved by Praxiteles, the famous sculptor. A series of precious artefacts brought to light during excavations, which began in 2005, clearly show the artistic heritage of the city. These artefacts include amazing gold and bronze items thought to belong to royalty; among the most interesting are crowns decorated with myrtle leaves, earrings in the shape of Eros and coins with bas relief on one side.

▼ Grave from the necropolis in Parion

GÖKÇEADA

A pleasant boat ride from Kabatepe or Çanakkale of around an hour and a half brings you to Kuzu Harbour on Gökçeada, the largest of the Turkish islands. Situated on Turkey's furthest westerly point, Gökçeada is a popular tourist destination with a host of cultural assets and striking natural beauty.

From archaeological finds discovered in and around the village of **Yeni Bademli Höyük**, it seems that the history of the island stretches back as far as 3000 BC. Like many villages on the island, Yeni Bademli is a conservation site and well worth a visit. The **Roman Rock Tomb** located in Kokina with its two burial places is another site of interest.

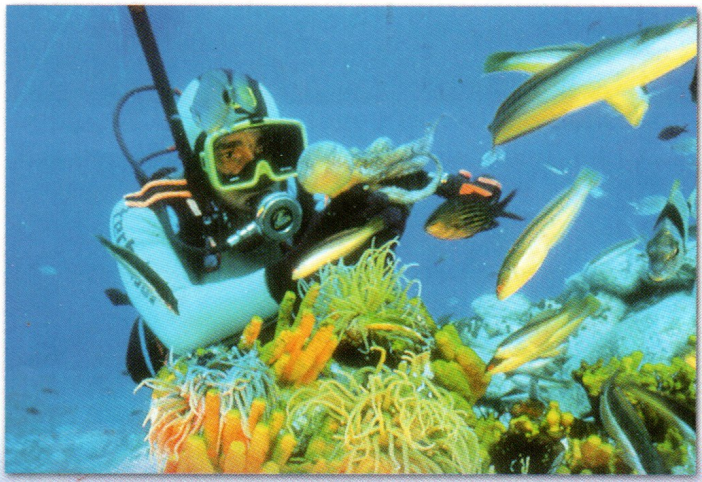
Just along from Kuzu Harbour and only visible from the sea is Kaşkaval Cliff, also known as **Peynir Kayalıkları** (cheese rocks). Considered to be a natural wonder, the formation of the cliff bizarrely resembles stacked pieces of cheese on top of one another. The area between **Yıldızkoy** and **Yelkenkaya**, which is full of amazing rock formations, boasts the first ever **Underwater National Park** in Turkey.

With its abundance of natural beauty including lakes, waterfalls, such as the splendid example at **Marmaros**, pristine beaches and a host of tourist activities, Gökçeada offers visitors an unforgettable holiday experience. The 2 km-long **Aydıncık Plajı** and **İnceburun Plajı** in the far west of the region are both excellent beaches, popular with windsurfers. The surrounding area is fascinating too with its rock tombs and

the curative mud baths of Lake Tuz, which are situated a short distance away.

For generations, fishing has been one of the main means of earning a living in Gökçeada. It is possible to find a plentiful supply of fresh fish all year round and the choice on offer varies according to the season. The wonders of Turkish and Greek cuisine can often be seen on the same menu.

▼ Kaleköy



▼ Wind Platform, Bozcaada

BOZCAADA

Approaching the island by ferry from Geyikli Yükyeri Pier visitors are greeted by the sight of an imposing **Medieval Castle**, home to a more recently constructed museum. The island also houses a variety of monuments from the Ottoman Period including **Yalı Mosque, Alaybey Mosque, Namazgah** (an open air area for prayers), which is today a park with an impressive fountain, and the **Church of the Virgin Mary**, consisting of three naves, which was constructed in 1870. The site known as **Aya Paraskevi Ayazması** (Holy Spring of Orthodox Greeks) has an important place in the Orthodox Church and the **Paraskevi Festivities**, which were held here in the past, have since been replaced by the **Vintage Festivities**. Bozcaada has been known for its **wine** since ancient times. The winemaking tradition continues today and a number of vineyards dot the island.

Today, only the ruins of the **windmills,** which used to be situated on the island, remain. The modern windmills, which have been recently built to make use of wind power, together with the old lighthouse, make for an attractive composition.

There is a choice of hotels and pensions on the island, the most interesting of which are converted mansions. **Ayazma Plajı** is the more popular of the beaches, with its fabulous selection of **fish restaurants** and **authentic tea gardens. Habbele Plajı**, however, is considered to be the more attractive, with its crystal clear waters.

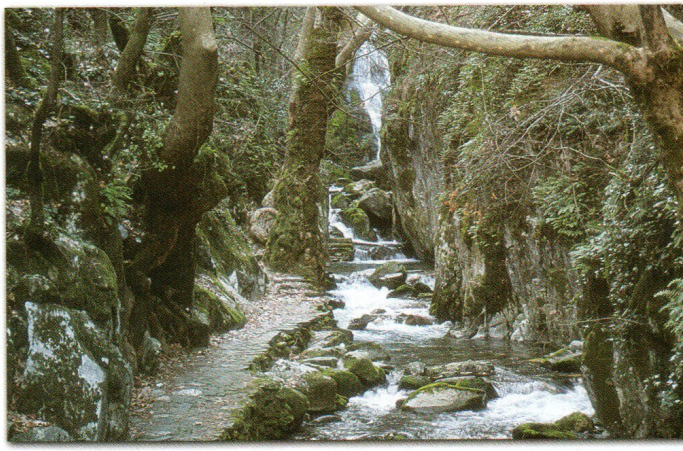
KAZ DAĞI NATIONAL PARK (MT. IDA)

The beautiful Kaz Dağı National Park is attractive with magnificent landscapes, restful green areas and several hot springs. Take a moment to consider mythology, because here, in Pınarbaşı the **world's first beauty contest** was held between Aphrodite, Hera and Athena. According to the story, at an important marriage banquet of King Peleus and the sea nymph Thetis, to which the Evil Goddess of Discord, Eris, was not invited, she threw into the banqueting hall a golden apple marked 'For the Fairest'. All the goddesses wanted it, but in the end the choice was narrowed down to three: Aphrodite, Hera and Athena. They asked Zeus to judge them but he refused and told them to go to Mt. Ida, near Troy, where the young prince Paris was keeping his father's sheep. He was doing shepherd's work because his father Priam, the King of Troy, had been warned that this Prince would some day be the ruin of his country, and so he had sent him away. All the goddesses offered him bribes. The choice was not easy. Hera promised to make him Lord of Europe and Asia; Athena, that he would lead the Trojans to victory in war; Aphrodite, that the fairest woman in the world should be his. He chose the last and gave Aphrodite the golden apple. That was the judgement of Paris, famed everywhere as the real reason of Trojan War.

At the northern entrance of the park, via Bayramiç and Evciler, to the Kaz Dağı National Park are the main daily camping facilities. **Haklım, Hamdibey** and **Akçakoyun** are the towns popular with nature tourism. In Bayramiç, 60 km from Çanakkale, is the beautiful 18th - century **Hadimoğlu Mansion** (Ottoman House), with its ethnographical museum.

ÇAN

Çan is well-known for its ceramics. Here too, are sulphur springs which are said to be helpful for curing various internal disorders of the liver, intestine and urinary tract. Nearby are two other hot- springs at Külcüler and Kirazlı.



▲ Ayazma Recreation Area, Kaz Dağı National Park

▼ Olive harvest in Bayramiç

▼ Hadimoğlu Mansion, Ottoman House Ethnographical Museum, Bayran

LOCAL CUISINE

Çanakkale cuisine is rich in seafood. Both modern and traditonal restaurants offer a wide range of fresh fish dishes including sea bass, gilthead sea bream, coral, blue fish, turbot, swordfish and lobster specialties. 'Asma yaprağında sardalya' (pilchard in vine leaves), 'yoğurtlu kavurma' (roasted meat with yoghurt) and 'peynirli helva' (cheese halva) are among the local delicacies on offer. The city is also famous for its wines produced with the grapes of Gökçeada and Bozcaada.

SHOPPING

Local handicrafts undoubtedly reflect much of the historic and cultural richness of the city: ceramics and pottery produced using a mix of traditional and modern methods, handmade Ayvacık (Dobak) carpets and kilims, bursting wi colour and festooned with motifs, and elegant pie of leather used for decoration or articles of clothi are all popular souvenirs. A wide selection of authentic and original gold and silver jewellery items will also appeal to every taste.

Do not leave Çanakkale without...

- Visiting the Historic National Park of Gelibolu Peninsula,
- Soaking up the atmosphere of the ancient city of Troy,
- Scuba diving in the tranquil waters of Gökçeada,
- Seeing the mythological Mount Ida,
- Viewing a spectacular sunset at Assos,
- Tasting tempting regional dishes and locally produced wine,
- Sampling Ezine cheese and olive oil.

How to get there

There are regular flights and bus services to Çanakkale from many cities in Turkey. Those who prefer travelling by sea (private and charter yachts) can use the marina in Çanakkale.

Climate

Winters are usually mild, windy and rainy, and summers are windy and hot. Prevailing winds are from the northeast and northwest.

AVERAGE AIR AND WATER TEMPERATURES FOR ÇANAKKALE (C°)

	Air	Water
Jan	6	9
Feb	7	9
Mar	8	9
Apr	12	11
May	17	16
Jun	22	20
Jul	25	23
Aug	24	23
Sep	21	22
Oct	16	18
Nov	12	15
Dec	8	12

USEFUL ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism (İl Kültür ve Turizm Müdürlüğü)
Kayserili Ahmet Paşa Cad.
Phone: (90 286) 217 50 12 - 217 23 71
Fax: (90 286) 212 45 22
E-mail: ckale_kultur-turizm@hotmail.com

Tourism Information Office (Turizm Danışma Bürosu)
İskele Meydanı, No: 67
Phone&Fax: (90 286) 217 11 87

Çanakkale Archaeology Museum (Çanakkale Arkeoloji Müzesi)
Barbaros Mah., 100. Yıl Cad.
Phone: (90 286) 217 65 65 - 217 67 40
Fax: (90 286) 217 11 05

Kabatepe Museum (Kabatepe Müzesi)
Phone: (90 286) 814 12 97

Military Museum (Askeri Müze)
Phone: (90 286) 213 17 30

National Park Administration (Milli Park Müdürlüğü)
Phone: (90 286) 814 11 28

Troy Ruins (Troia Ören Yeri)
Tevfikiye Köyü
Phone: (90 286) 283 05 36

State Fine Arts Gallery (Devlet Güzel Sanatlar Galerisi)
Kayserili Ahmet Paşa Cad.
Phone: (90 286) 217 61 61

City Security Directorate (İl Emniyet Müdürlüğü)
Phone: (90 286) 217 52 60

State Hospital (Devlet Hastanesi)
Phone: (90 286) 217 10 98

Police Emergency: 155

Medical Emergency: 112

CAMP SITES

Kum Motel Kampı (Kabatepe Mevkii-Eceabat)
Phone: (90 286) 814 14 55 - 814 14 66

Kabatepe Kamp ve Günübirlik Kullanım Alanı
(Eceabat) Phone: (90 286) 814 12 89

Çamlık Belediye Plajı Kampı
(Tavaslı İskelesi-Ezine)
Phone: (90 286) 647 02 68

THERMAL SPRINGS

Kestanbol Kaplıcası (Ezine)
Phone: (90 286) 637 52 23-637 52 00-637 51 55

Bardakçılar Kaplıcası (Çan)
Phone: (90 286) 445 46 30 - 445 48 48

Tuzla Kaplıcası (Ayvacık)
Phone: (90 286) 724 87 13

Kırkgeçit Kaplıcası (Biga)
Phone: (90 286) 394 80 08

Küçük Tepeköy Muhtarlığı Karaılıca
Kaplıca İşletmesi (Çan)
Phone: (90 286) 423 24 74

TERMINALS

Çanakkale Hava Alanı (Airport)
Phone: (90 286) 213 10 21

Çanakkale Liman Başkanlığı
(Harbourmaster) Kayserili Ahmetpaşa Cad.
Phone: (90 286) 212 98 76

Çanakkale Deniz Ulaşım Turizm Ticaret A.Ş.
(Maritime Lines)
Cevat Paşa Mah. Ziveriye Sok.
Phone: (90 286) 217 11 88
Fax: (90 285) 217 58 52

Otogar (Bus Terminal) Phone: (90 286) 217 56 53

Cultural Heritage is Fragile

The world's cultural heritage is like a big puzzle. Each monument, each object, is an irreplaceable part of the overall picture which gives us insight into our origins, our development and our lives today. It helps us to understand and appreciate other cultures. Each discovery, each new interpretation adds to the puzzle and makes the picture clearer. We must ensure the protection of every single piece today, so that future generations may have the opportunities to enjoy the puzzle.

Many people are not aware that our cultural heritage is under stress from natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods, and from slower acting processes such as pollution or human actions. Even the most innocent gestures such as collecting ancient pieces of pottery or mosaics as souvenirs have a destructive impact if repeated by thousands. Touching an object of stone, metal or textile leaves traces of grease, acid or sweat on its surface. Climbing a monument wears down the structure underneath and can dismantle it. Writing or engraving names inflicts permanent damage. Strolling around narrow crowded places with bulky bags or backpacks might knock over an object or scratch a mural painting and ruin it. There are countless ways in which one can unknowingly contribute to the destruction of cultural heritage.

In 2020 there will be 1.6 billion visitors per year worldwide. Let us raise awareness of this issue so that we may join together to protect and enjoy the diversity and richness of our cultural heritage.

International Organization for Conservation of Cultural Heritage (ICCROM)

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General Directorate of Information©

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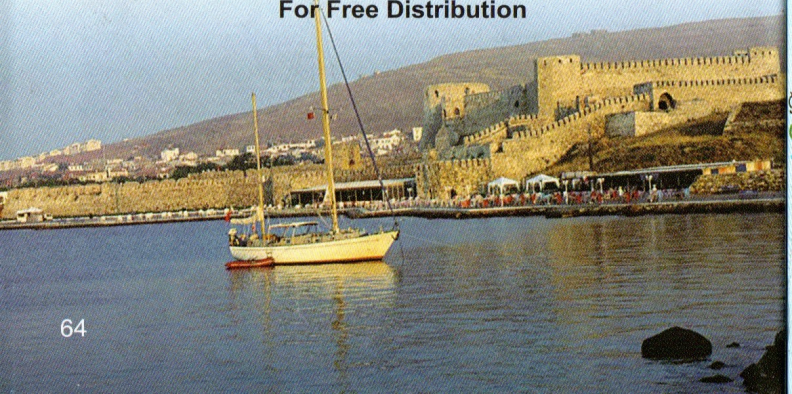

MARMARA DENİZİ
(SEA OF MARMARA)

Keşan
Kadıköy Barajı
Ballı
Orhaniye
Yerlisu
Enez
Mecidiye
Evreşe
Mürefte
Eriklı Plajı
İbrice
Şarköy
Marmara Ad.
Marmara
MADİREK Ad.
Samotraki
SAROZ KÖRFEZİ
E-87
Bolayır
Avşa Ad.
Gelibolu
Erdek
Küçükanafarta
Parion Karabiga
Balıklıçeşme
Paşalimanı Ad.
Erdek Körfezi
B.Kemikli Br.
Kemalyeri
Lapseki
Gümüşçay
Edincik
Bandırma
KÇEADA
embro
Sinekçi
E-90
Kabatepe
Bakacak
Umurbey
Biga
Kuş Cenneti Milli Parkı
Liman
Eceabat
ÇANAKKALE
Çan
Gönen
Kuş Gölü
Aksak
Bıga Çayı
Gönen Çayı
Abide
Çanakkale Boğazı
Tütüncü
Truva
İntepe
Troya Tarihi Milli Parkı
Kirazlı
Kayacı Dağı 877
Etili
Manyas
DZCAADA
Tenedos
Kumburun
Yenice
Bozcaada
Geyikli
E-87
Yiğitler
Hamdibey
Ilıca
Yükyeri İskelesi
Evciler
Ezine
Bayramiç
Kalkım
Ömerköy
Kaz Dağı Milli Parkı
Kaz Dağı 1774
Balya
BALIKESİR
(139)
Kestanbol
Ayvacık
Altınoluk
Küçükkuyu
Edremit
Gülpınar
Akçay
Havran
İvrindi
Behramkale
Burhaniye
Baba Br.
İskele
Edremit Körfezi
Alibey Ad.
Korucu
Kayapa
Mithimna
Gömeç
Sarıbeyler
Savaştepe
MADRA DAĞI
Ayvalık
Turanlı
Madra Çayı
Kallonis
Kozak
Göçbeyli
Sarımsaklı
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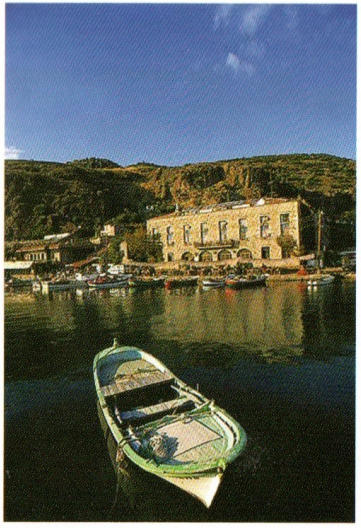
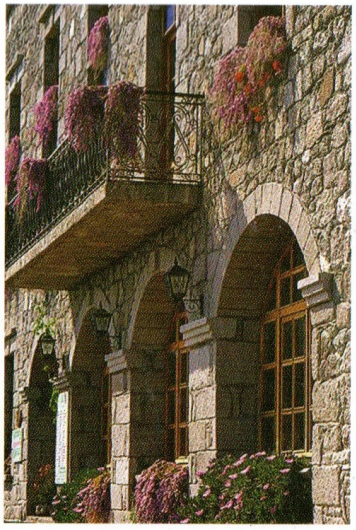
Asklepion
Akropol
Soma
MİDİLLİ Ad.
Lesvos
Polihnitos
Bergama
Dikili Körfezi
Mitilini
Dikili
Kınık
Kırkağaç
Plomari
Zeytindağ
Çandarlı
Palamut
Çanakkale
TURKEY





Turkey